

**COLLABORATIONS:
PAST PEOPLES, FUTURE PARTNERS,
SHARING KNOWLEDGE**



**ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM
OCTOBER 17-18, 2008**

**BLACK CREEK PIONEER VILLAGE, TORONTO
AND
MILTON GARDEN INN, VAUGHAN**

**Co-Hosted
BY**



Toronto Chapter, OAS



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OAS 2008 SYMPOSIUM
“COLLABORATIONS: PAST PEOPLES, FUTURE PARTNERS,
SHARING KNOWLEDGE”

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2008		
Location: Hilton Gardens Hotel, 3201 Highway 7 West, Vaughan (just east of Hwy.400)		
Time	Activity/Location	Activity/Location
12.30 – 7.00	Registration <i>Outside Toscana A</i>	
1.00 – 5.00	Opening Ceremony (<i>meet in Toscana A</i>)	
4.00 <i>brief break</i>	ROUND CIRCLE DISCUSSION WITH ABORIGINAL ELDERS: GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER, BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS, COMMON GOALS <i>Specific topics for discussion to be determined with direction from the Elders</i> Facilitator: Sakoietta' Widrick, Six Nations of the Grand River Elders on Panel: Elder Mark Douglas, Chippewas of Rama First Nation Chief Janith English, Wyandot Nation of Kansas Chief Arnie General, Iroquois Confederacy Council Shelley Gray, Alderville First Nation Elder Roger Noganosh, Magnetawan First Nation Elder Joe Paquette, Credit River Métis Council Archaeologists on Panel: Bill Allen, Heritage One Lawrence Jackson, Northeastern Archaeological Associates Holly Martelle, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. Jean-Luc Pilon, Canadian Museum of Civilization	
5.00 – 7.00	Symposium attendees on their own for dinner.	
5.00 – 7.00	WORKSHOP A: Careers in Ontario Archaeology: Flexibility and Opportunity in the Twenty-First Century <i>(York Room)</i> Facilitator: Jennifer Birch Panel: Katherine Cappella, Nancy Van Sas, Christopher Watts	Chapter Presidents Meeting <i>(Eastons Room)</i> Chair: Jean-Luc Pilon
6.30 – 8.00	Reception & Cash Bar <i>(Toscana A)</i>	
8.00 – 8.30	PRESENTATION: <i>A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words: 25 Years of Archaeology at the Seed-Barker Site</i> Bob Burgar (Symposium Honoree)	
8.30 – 9.00	PRESENTATION: <i>A Look at Black Creek Pioneer Village - Marty Brent</i>	

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2008	
Location: Black Creek Pioneer Village, Murray Ross Blvd, south off Steeles east of Jane	
7.15, 7:45, 8.15	Shuttles from Hotel to Black Creek
7.30 - 2:00	Registration (<i>Main Level Lobby</i>)
7.30	Continental Breakfast (<i>Victoria Room</i>)
8.30 am – 6.00 pm	Book Room (<i>Victoria Room</i>) * New and Used Book Sales * Book Signings * Silent Auction * Trade Show *
8.00	Opening Ceremonies (<i>Outdoor Patio</i>) Elders

8:00	SESSION 1a: COLLABORATIONS (North Theatre) Facilitator: Bill Allen	SESSION 2a: HISTORICAL (South Theatre) Facilitator: Sylvia Teaves
8.30 – 8.50	David Slattery and (TBA) <i>Niqirtsuituq: Archaeology in the Land Where the Sun Never Sets</i>	Eva MacDonald <i>“It must be Charming in the Summer”: The Archaeology of the Bishop’s Block Site</i>
8.50 – 9.10	Morgan Tamplin and Leigh Syms <i>First Nations – First Farmers: Multiple Perspectives. Consulting Elders and Leaders on Indigenous Agriculture</i>	Katherine Hull and Eva MacDonald <i>Crocks or Pots? Relating Redware Vessel Forms to Folk Terms in Nineteenth-Century Ontario</i>
9.10 – 9.30	Holly Martelle and Peter Timmins <i>Archaeological Practice Transformed: CRM within the Haldimand Tract</i>	Ellen Blauberger <i>Fully Stocked: Made for Toronto, Made in Toronto</i>
9.30 – 9.50	Mark Douglas <i>Stories from Mnjikaning Fish Fence</i>	James Sherratt <i>19th Century Homestead Archaeology: An Attempted Explanation of its Significance</i>
9.50 – 10.30	Refreshment Break (Victoria Room)	
10:30	SESSION 1b: COLLABORATIONS (North Theatre) Facilitator: Bill Allen	SESSION 2b: HISTORICAL
10.30 – 10.50	Bill Allen <i>Anishinaabemowin: Traditional Language of the Naming of Archaeological Sites</i>	Self Tours of Black Creek Pioneer Village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Village will be open for strolling in the sunshine. The historic buildings, with costumed interpreters, open at 11 a.m. - visit the many 19th century buildings - see the artifacts we are accustomed to finding in 19th century excavations in their cultural context
10.50 – 11.10	Shelley Essaunce, Stacey Taylor and Leon King <i>Elders, Youth and Archaeologists: Weaving the Strands of Cultural Protection, Preservation and Presentation</i>	
11.10 – 11.30	Elisabeth Joy <i>Canadian Conservation Institute: Recent Collaborations</i>	
11.30 – 11.50	Discussants: Elder Roger Noganosh and John Hodson <i>Responses to the seven Collaborations papers</i>	
11.50 – 1.30	Lunch (Canada West Room) Chair: Charles Garrad Award Presentations; 25-Year Pins Followed by Self Tours of Black Creek Pioneer Village	
1:30	SESSION 3a: PRE-CONTACT PERIOD (North Theatre) Facilitator: Jennifer Birch	SESSION 4a: TOPICS HONOURING BOB BURGAR’S CAREER (South Theatre) Facilitator: Cathy Crinnion
1.30 – 1.50	James Sherratt and Dana Poulton <i>Pre-contact Aboriginal Occupations of the Hanlon Creek Drainage, Guelph, Ontario</i>	Cathy Crinnion <i>Ancestors Spoke to Youth: The Boyd Archaeological Field School and the Seed-Barker Site</i>
1.50 – 2.10	John Creese <i>Structure and Fluidity in Early Late Woodland Ceramic Design</i>	Rudy Fecteau <i>Preliminary Report on Floral Remains from Iroquoian and Pre- Iroquoian Sites in Ancaster, Ontario</i>
2.10 – 2.30	Scott Martin <i>2006 McMaster Archaeological Field School Investigations of the Nursery Site (AhGx-8), Cootes Paradise, Hamilton, Ontario, and Forager-Farmer Transitions in Southern Ontario</i>	Alistair Jolly <i>More “Points to Ponder”</i>
2.30 – 2.50	John Steckley <i>Were there St. Lawrence Iroquoian speakers in Huronia in the Early 17th Century?</i>	Glenn Kearsley <i>Seed-Barker Fish Pipe</i>
2.50 – 3.30	Refreshment Break (Victoria Room) John Steckley - book signing	

3:30	SESSION 3b: PRE-CONTACT PERIOD (North Theatre) Facilitator: Jennifer Birch	SESSION 4b: TOPICS HONOURING BOB BURGAR'S CAREER (South Theatre) Facilitator: Cathy Crinnion
3.30 – 3.50	André Miller <i>Stylistic Variation in Middle Woodland Pottery: Archaeological Sites of the Ottawa Graben</i>	Keith Powers <i>Looking for Longhouses: A Geophysical Survey at the Seed-Barker Site</i>
3.50 – 4.10	David Riddell <i>Ethnic Collaboration: Late Woodland Interaction on the Periphery</i>	Crystal Forrest <i>Chronic Illness Among Infants and Children Buried in Ontario Iroquoian Longhouses</i>
4.10 – 4.30	Adam Hossack <i>Refugees on the Proto-Historic Niagara Frontier: Observations from the Steele Village</i>	John Hodson <i>A Traditional, Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Explanation of the Seed-Barker Village</i>
4.30 – 5.00	POSTER SESSION (North Theatre) Bill Allen, Elder Peter Decontie and Liam Brady <i>Anishinàbe Asin-mazinâkobîgewin, Anishinaabe Pictograph Research, Recherche Pictographique Anishinàbe</i> Morgan Tamplin and Leigh Syms <i>First Nations – First Farmers: Plans, proposals and prototypes for a travelling exhibition on indigenous agriculture in Canada</i> Timothy Laurin and Ellen Blaubergs <i>The Printmaker and the Archaeologist – An exhibition of relief printing and archaeological illustration</i>	
5.00 – 5.30	Closing Ceremonies (Outside Patio) Elders	
5.00, 5:30, 6.00	Shuttles to Hotel from Black Creek Pioneer Village	
5.15, 5:45, 6.15	Shuttles from Hotel to Black Creek Pioneer Village	
5.30 – 6.30	Cash Bar (Victoria Room) <i>* Please note that alcoholic drinks may not be taken out of this room.</i>	
6.30 – 6.45	Banquet Opening Ceremonies (Canada West Room) Chair: Cathy Crinnion Welcome by Jean-Luc Pilon OAS President Welcome by Brian Denney TRCA CAO Introduction of Key Guests Acknowledgement of Sponsors Toasts	
6.45 – 8.00	Banquet * PLEASE NOTE, out of respect for our Aboriginal guests, alcohol will not be served at the Banquet.	
8.00 – 9:00	Experiencing Aboriginal Culture through Music and Song: Wshkiigamong Women's Hand Drum, Curve Lake FN; Sakoieta' Widrick and John Hodson	
8.45 – 9.15	Silent Auction open for final bids (Victoria Room)	
9.15	Announcement of successful Silent Auction Bidders	
9.45, 10.15, 10.45	Shuttles back to Hotel (guests are also encouraged to car pool or share taxis)	

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2008

Location: Hilton Garden Inn, 3201 Highway 7 West, Vaughan (just east of Hwy.400)

8.00 – 8.30 Continental Breakfast (*Toscana C*)

8.30 – 11.00

O.A.S. ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Discussion of OAS Strategic Plan

(*Toscana A*)

11.00-11.30 Break and hotel room check-out

11.30 – 1.00
Concurrent
Workshops

**WORKSHOP B: *Conservation
and Curation of Archaeological
Artifacts***
Dena Doroszenko
(*Toscana B*)

**WORKSHOP C: *Hands-on
Faunal - introductory or basic
faunal presentations***
**Regrettably,
not available at this time.**

**WORKSHOP D: *Identification
of PaleoIndian and Archaic
Lithics***
Chris Ellis
(*McKenzie Room*)



BOB BURGAR
at the
Seed-Barker Site



ABSTRACTS

SESSION 1a COLLABORATIONS

North Theatre

(Facilitator - Bill Allen)

Niqirtsuituq Archaeology in the Land Where the Sun Never Sets

David Slattery
Horizon Archaeology

Horizon Archaeology has committed a team of 8 senior archaeologists and twelve Inuit assistants to undertake the largest project ever on Baffin Island in the Territory of Nunavut. This paper will explore the differences in the consultative process between the archaeologists, the Government of Nunavut and the other Inuit stakeholders. This will be compared and contrasted to the current situation in Ontario. While there are issues with both situations, this paper will try to outline some areas where the two can adapt to create a better framework for the study and preservation of our heritage. This collaborative paper will be presented by Dr. Dave Slattery and one of the Inuit who participated in the project.



First Nations – First Farmers Multiple Perspectives, Consulting Elders and Leaders on Indigenous Agriculture

Morgan Tamplin, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre
and
Leigh Syms, Manitoba Museum

In May 2008 we travelled through southern Ontario to gather information for a travelling exhibit on First Nations agriculture, visiting museums to find artifacts, images, and replicas for display cases and asking archaeologists about current research. The academic, archaeological view is that corn, beans and squash were traded northward from tribe to tribe. We wanted to include the voices of contemporary indigenous farmers on the information panels and asked Iroquoian elders to share cultural knowledge of their traditional farming and hear their perspective on the role of traditional plants in their society. The First Nations people provided information not found elsewhere and presented a unique spiritual perspective. They expressed deep beliefs about plants and planting in vivid oral and visual imagery. An equally valid alternative message to be presented in the exhibit is the intensely integrated relationship between the Haudenosaunee and plants, particularly corn.



Archaeological Practice Transformed CRM within the Haldimand Tract

Holly Martelle and Peter Timmins
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Since 2005, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) has worked closely with Six Nations on archaeological projects within the Haldimand Tract. While it is true that archaeology within the Tract continues to be contested by many Six Nations community members, efforts are being made to formalize the relationship between archaeologists and community members and open better lines of communication that will allow First Nations voices to be heard. As a result, archaeological practice has witnessed a significant transformation in recent years as archaeologists are beginning to more seriously address First Nations concerns. This paper outlines various transformations in approaches, methodologies and consultation through a discussion of specific projects undertaken by TMHC.



Stories from Mnjikaning Fish Fence

Mark Douglas

Mark Douglas (Biidaanakwad - Cloud Approaching, Maang Doodem - Loon Clan, Mnjikaning Ndoonjiba - I live in Rama Mnjikaning): Fish Fence Guardian and Story Teller.
Elder Douglas will tell stories from Mnjikaning.

SESSION 1b COLLABORATIONS

North Theatre

(Facilitator - Bill Allen)

Anishinaabemowin Traditional Language of the Naming of Archaeological Sites

Bill Allen
Heritage One

Anishinaabemowin is the traditional language of the Anishinaabeg, those Aboriginal people whose tanakiwin (homeland) spans much of Ontario's land mass. As archaeological sites are identified and discussed with First Nations Elders and their language circles, descriptive traditional names that accurately describe the sites and their context are increasingly being used. This presentation will outline a sample of such consultations with Aboriginal people and the resulting traditional labels that have been filed with the Ministry of Culture as the preferred names for the registered sites. This process not only accommodates the Aboriginal preference and provides highly descriptive unique identifications for specific archaeological sites, but shows sensitivity for the importance of language in Aboriginal identity and breathes back onto the land the language about specific places that was more common in the pre colonization era. In the process the traditional terms become more widely spoken in ceremony and story, thus rebuilding some of the language skills lost during the dark days of Canada's residential school period.



Elders, Youth and Archaeologists
Weaving the Strands of Cultural Protection, Preservation and Presentation

Shelley Essauce, Georgian Bay Islands National Park, Parks Canada,
Stacey Taylor, National Parks & Native Sites, Parks Canada
and
Leon King, Beausoleil First Nation

Georgian Bay Islands National Park is located in southern Georgian Bay amongst a rich history of Aboriginal peoples. Archaeological evidence indicates that at least 12 distinct cultural groups have resided on Beausoleil Island, one of the 63 islands of the Park, since ca. 3500 BC, and most recently, an Ojibway settlement from 1836-1856. Today, this region includes five Anishnabek communities and one Mohawk community, which have representation on the park's Cultural Advisory Committee. This presentation will describe how an annual archaeology project brings together Elders, Chiefs and Council members and Aboriginal youth to share information and stories; an amalgamation of western science and traditional knowledge. First Nations involvement contributes to the fulfillment of the Parks Canada mandate. "On behalf of the people of Canada, we protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, and foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of these places for present and future generations".



Canadian Conservation Institute
Recent Collaborations

Elisabeth Joy, Canadian Conservation Institute

Elisabeth Joy first worked in archaeological conservation for Parks Canada, Ottawa, in 1981 when she interned in metals and wet labs. She spent the summer of 1982 in Red Bay and was hired that year by the Quebec City conservation lab. For the first years, she worked mainly on archaeological materials from Quebec sites. She has worked in Europe and Turkey as well, and holds two conservation degrees: one from Sir Sandford Fleming College in Art Conservation Techniques, the other is from the Sorbonne, Maitrise en conservation-restauration des biens culturels. This paper will share the work that the Canadian Conservation Institute carries out in collaboration with Aboriginal groups across Canada, such as: CCI's Symposium 2007, "Preserving Aboriginal Heritage"; Field schools in Nunavut - teaching Inuit students conservation; Workshop on caring for collections specific to Aboriginal collections; and, Conservation requests for Aboriginal archaeological finds.



Collaborations Session
Discussant Period. Responses to the seven Collaborations papers

Elder Roger Noganosh, Magnetawan First Nation and John Hodson, Tecumseh Centre for Aboriginal Research and Education, Brock University

**“It must be Charming in the Summer”
The Archaeology of the Bishop’s Block Site**

Eva MacDonald
Archaeological Services Inc.

In March of 1837, Anna Jameson and her husband, the Attorney General of Upper Canada Robert Jameson, moved into one of the five new town homes of the Bishop’s Block on Adelaide Street East. Her first impression of the residence was mixed, however, as she wrote “it will be very pretty and pleasant, no doubt, when it is not so very cold and comfortless.” Over the next 150 years, the homes were occupied by a succession of private families, boarding houses, and small businesses. This paper will present the findings of a successful excavation of three of the building lots in Bishop’s Block site, one of the first large-scale urban projects completed since the City of Toronto’s archaeological master plan was initiated.



**Crocks or Pots?
Relating Redware Vessel Forms to Folk Terms in Nineteenth-Century Ontario**

Katherine Hull and Eva MacDonald
Archaeological Services Inc.

This paper presents a type series for lead-glazed coarse red earthenware (or redware), a common artifact recovered from nineteenth-century sites in southern Ontario. Indeed, domestic potters produced a myriad of vessel forms that met the needs of rural consumers, who used the inexpensive redwares in food preparation, food storage and dairying on a daily basis. It is recognized, therefore, that a standardized classificatory scheme based on functional form would help researchers relate the artifacts that they find to the uses to which they were put. It is hoped that the typology will promote future critical comparison of redware assemblages on both intersite and inter-regional levels.



**Fully Stocked
Made for Toronto, Made in Toronto**

Ellen Blaubergs
OPP Museum

A selection of seemingly disparate artifacts from several sites, attest to Torontonians’ ever increasing appetite for imported and local city manufactured goods, between the mid 1800s and early 20th century. These items often bear “Toronto” and/or a local enterprise name. They can be traced back to two prominent tobacconists; to China Hall, a King Street crockery house whose proprietor made sales to Princess Louise; to the British tile industry; to the “Brush Makers to the World”; and to several burgeoning dairy, patent medicine, and soda water enterprises. Each artifact travels well beyond its archaeological context, providing tangible evidence of the types of products stocked by these local enterprises.



**19th Century Homestead Archaeology
An Attempted Explanation of its Significance**

James Sherratt
Ontario Ministry of Culture

The exponential growth of archaeological resource assessment has resulted in a large number of 19th century archaeological sites being documented. However, a common question is why are these sites important? This paper attempts to develop an explanation of the significance of these sites and highlight some of the contributions the excavation of these sites can make to our understanding of this period.

SESSION 3a
PRE-CONTACT PERIOD
North Theatre (Facilitator - Jennifer Birch)

Pre-contact Aboriginal Occupations of the Hanlon Creek Drainage, Guelph, Ontario

James Sherratt, Ontario Ministry of Culture
and
Dana Poulton, D.R. Poulton and Associates, Inc.

Archaeological Resource Management has resulted in the documentation of several sites ranging in age from the early Paleo-Indian to Early Woodland periods in the Hanlon Creek drainage near the City of Guelph, Wellington County, Ontario. This paper will discuss recent discoveries that have furthered our understanding of this previously underrepresented part of the archaeological record of southern Ontario.



Structure and Fluidity in Early Late Woodland Ceramic Design

John Creese
University of Toronto at Mississauga

An analysis of pottery vessels from Princess Point Complex sites in the lower Grand River valley provides a context for discussing the social significance of stylistic diversity in the earliest hunting-fishing-gardening communities of Southern Ontario. Traditional typological and attribute-based approaches to ceramic analysis proved, by themselves, inadequate for characterizing significant trends in Princess Point decorative and morphological dimensions. Instead, the strengths of both approaches were combined by the use of an hierarchically organized attribute coding system developed for eastern woodland pottery by Dr. David G. Smith, and a multivariate statistical method that allowed for the inductive identification of recurring attribute constellations. An assessment of the "structuredness" and fluidity of design attribute choices and combinations in Princess Point assemblages, with reference to the contemporaneous Sandbanks Tradition, reveals significant patterns that may relate to the development of more sedentary horticultural communities at this time.



Scott Martin
McMaster University

In this contribution, I present some of the findings from the 2006 McMaster Archaeological Field School investigations at the multicomponent Nursery (AhGx-8) site in Hamilton, Ontario. I situate the c. AD 500-1000 material from the site within the growing body of data for this period in the vicinity of Cootes Paradise at the western end of Lake Ontario and in southern Ontario more broadly. During the late first millennium AD, maize agriculture appeared among many communities throughout the region and these first farmers, albeit still using wild foods, seem to have become more sedentary with attendant changes in toolkits, stone tool manufacturing and resource procurement. I consider the evidence for the transition to food production in the region and how a pit feature (F1) from the Nursery site may be used to augment our understanding of this shift in food ways and landscape use.



Were there St. Lawrence Iroquoian speakers in Huronia in the Early 17th Century?

John Steckley
Humber College

One of the great early Canadian mysteries is 'what happened to the people who gave us the word 'Canada', the people we now call the St. Lawrence Iroquoians?' The archaeological evidence has told us that their distinctive pottery is found on Huron village sites south of 17th century Huronia. But were there St. Lawrence Iroquoians in Huron communities at the time of contact with the French in 17th century Huronia? To date, linguistic evidence has not been a player. In this paper, I plan to present examples from Recollect Brother Gabriel Sagard's phrasebook or dictionary, the product of his 1623-24 stay with the Huron as well as that of the earlier stay of Father Joseph Le Caron, that may suggest that one or both of these people occasionally were recording Iroquoian words that were not Huron, but may have been St. Lawrence Iroquoian.

SESSION 3b

PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

North Theatre (Facilitator - Jennifer Birch)

Stylistic Variation in Middle Woodland Pottery Archaeological Sites of the Ottawa Graben

André Miller
Parks Canada - Université Laval

This study is an attempt to provide a chronological seriation of pottery from BiFw-6 site at Kabeshinàn and in central Ottawa valley. The ceramic sequence is developed using statistical analysis. From the analysis, ceramic collections that are roughly contemporaneous were grouped together; next the collections were seriated to reveal whether they form a pattern that may be chronologically significant. Evaluation of the results of the pottery analysis from the Ottawa valley sites was based on the chronological division of Middle Woodland pottery as well as on radiocarbon dating of associated material from excavated sites in the region. Pottery types from Middle Woodland became known in American Northeast as early as the 1950, and continued to occur in some areas until now. The presence

of Middle Woodland pottery in Ottawa valley has important implications for the understanding of relations with the northern Laurel/Blackduck group and the crossroad position of Kabeshinàn during the Middle Woodland.

Cette étude cherche à fournir une sériation chronologique de la céramique provenant du site BiFw-6 de Kabeshinàn situé dans la partie centrale de la vallée de l'Outaouais. La séquence de la céramique a été élaborée en utilisant une analyse statistique. Les collections de céramique plus ou moins contemporaines ont été groupées en se servant de la classification ascendante hiérarchique, elles ont ensuite été ordonnées au moyen d'une analyse des proximités pour voir si elles formaient un schéma chronologique significatif. L'évaluation des résultats de l'analyse céramique des sites de la vallée de l'Outaouais est fondée sur les divisions chronologiques de la céramique du Sylvicole moyen ainsi que sur des dates radiocarbone obtenues sur du matériel en association provenant de sites fouillés dans la région. Les types de céramique du Sylvicole moyen ancien sont probablement arrivés dans le Nord-Est dès le cinquième siècle avant J.-C et ont continué à apparaître dans certains endroits jusqu'à la fin du 10e siècle AD. La présence de la céramique du Sylvicole moyen à Kabeshinàn comporte des implications importantes pour nos connaissances sur les relations des groupes de Ottawa-Gatineau avec les groupes Laurel/Blackduck du nord et sur la position du carrefour qu'est le Kabeshinàn pendant le Sylvicole moyen.



Ethnic Collaboration Late Woodland Interaction on the Periphery

David Riddell

Interaction between neighbouring ethnic groups has been a commonplace occurrence throughout history and continues into the present day. This interaction may be peaceful or hostile (and may range between the two), and may vary from simply influences on styles and designs of material culture, to actual integration of individuals and ethnicity through intermarriage or other kinship arrangements. Cases of interaction in the archaeological record in southwestern Ontario have seldom been acknowledged, yet it stands to reason that, alike historical and contemporary patterns, this contact has occurred, and particularly so in regions between "core" geographic ethnic areas, or zones regarded as "peripheral" to either group(s). This research suggests that we now have a better sense of the "hinterlands" straddling Late Woodland groups in southwestern Ontario and the ethnic interaction which has likely transpired. We also have a resultant better grasp on what constitutes "Western Basin" in this region.



Refugees on the Proto-Historic Niagara Frontier Observations from the Steele Village

Adam Hossack
Archaeologix, Inc.

The 2005 excavation of the Steele Village (AgGs-3) undertaken by Archaeologix, Inc. resulted in the documentation of a relatively large early 17th century Neutral settlement immediately north of Niagara Falls, Ontario. Originally located by Dr. Paul Lennox, this site presented unique challenges to interpretation due to the markedly adverse effects of plough agriculture on preservation of the ceramic artifact assemblage and subsurface features. This paper will summarize the results of this excavation, with emphasis on the evidence of the absorption of refugee populations. Discussion will seek to incorporate these events into the broader history of the Niagara Frontier during this tumultuous period.

SESSION 4a

TOPICS HONOURING BOB BURGAR'S CAREER

South Theatre

(Facilitator - Cathy Crinnion)

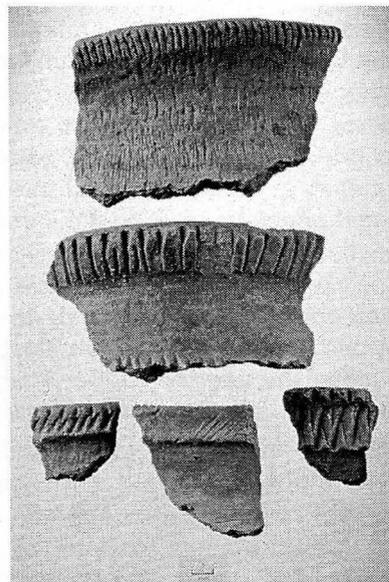
Ancestors Spoke to Youth

The Boyd Archaeological Field School and the Seed-Barker Site

Cathy Crinnion

Toronto and Region Conservation

During the past half century, students of medicine, of university level Anthropology, of high school level history, and students of life have all enjoyed a magical relationship with the Seed-Barker site. Bob Burgar has played an integral role in that learning experience, as he spent 22 years directing field schools at the Seed-Barker village site. This paper will ever-so-briefly introduce the history behind the field schools (the Boyd Archaeological Field School and the York University-TRCA Field School, and others) and the resulting archaeological record of the Seed-Barker site. More than 1,200 students of all ages and cultural backgrounds have left this site with an enhanced respect for the Iroquoian peoples of 16th century Ontario because of this experience at Seed-Barker.



Preliminary Report on Floral Remains from Iroquoian and Pre-Iroquoian Sites in Ancaster, Ontario

Rudy Fecteau

R.D. Fecteau and Associates

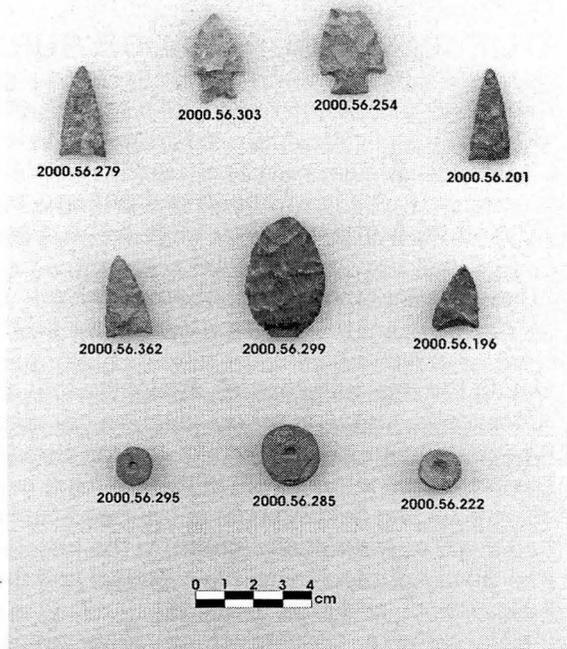
This paper describes the results of palaeobotanical analysis of samples from three archaeological sites from different time periods. These sites, located in the town of Ancaster and analyzed for New Directions Archaeology Limited, are from Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and early Late Woodland time frames. The results of these analyses are compared to results from other southern Ontario sites from these time periods.



More "Points to Ponder"

Alistair Jolly
Toronto and Region Conservation

This paper provides a preliminary examination of the projectile points and bifaces recovered from the Seed-Barker site (AkGv-001), an ancestral *Wendat* village located in Woodbridge, Ontario. This paper illustrates the frequency of points and bifaces recovered from the village and presents a limited spatial analysis on said items. Descriptive statistics are employed in order to conduct elementary intrasite statistical testing in an attempt to demonstrate differences between specific point populations. A brief comment on *Wendat* technological organization will indicate the uniqueness of the Seed-Barker projectile point and biface assemblage and comparisons made with descendant *Wendat* sites within *Wendake* will further illustrate this distinctiveness. Finally, the need for further analysis with additional variables is stressed in order to fully understand the peculiar trends that are only glimpsed with the limited data presented here.



Seed-Barker Fish Pipe

Glenn Kearsley
Archaeological Assessments Ltd.

A detailed look at the iconography and morphology of this rare type of ceramic smoking pipe in an attempt to understand the pipe's performance. As well, ethnohistoric information and contextual analysis is used to suggest how this pipe may have been used by Seed-Barker inhabitants.

SESSION 4b

TOPICS HONOURING BOB BURGAR'S CAREER

South Theatre (Facilitator - Cathy Crinnion)

Looking for Longhouses A Geophysical Survey at the Seed-Barker Site

Keith Powers
The Archaeologists Inc.

This study applied geophysical techniques to a prehistoric site in southern Ontario to see if geophysical equipment would positively impact the reconnaissance and evaluation of sites in this region of the world. The study takes place at the Iroquoian village known as Seed-Barker. This site, excavated for years by students through the Toronto and Region Conservation's education program, was picked due to its ongoing seasonal excavations and its detailed mapping of features. Enough of the site had been

excavated by the time of this survey to provide solid interpretations of what lies beneath the soil in areas not yet excavated. These interpretations were compared with the geophysical data to see how useful these geophysical surveys could be with this type of deposit. The two pieces of equipment used were a resistivity meter and a Fluxgate gradiometer. Both pieces of equipment performed well highlighting various areas where each could be useful. The real thrust of the study noted that the smaller feature size associated with this type of deposit called for a smaller survey sample size. The gradiometer's ability to take small samples relatively quickly allowed for structures to be clearly delineated making that survey useful not only for reconnaissance but also in the evaluation of the Seed-Barker site.



Chronic Illness Among Infants and Children Buried in Ontario Iroquoian Longhouses

Crystal Forrest
University of Toronto

Osteological data can be useful in the identification of patterns of health and mortality in the archaeological record. In the Middle and Late Ontario Iroquoian Period in Southern Ontario, some members of Ontario Iroquoian communities were excluded from communal ossuary burial and were instead buried within villages. Many of these individuals were infants and juveniles. It has been speculated that these infants and juveniles may have been chronically ill, and therefore judged to be unfit to make the journey to the Village of the Dead that symbolically commences with the interment of individuals in an ossuary. The proposition that these infants and juveniles interred under house floors instead of in ossuaries were chronically ill was investigated using a sample of infants and juveniles (n=19) from house floors in seven Middle and Late Ontario Iroquoian villages. A new method relying on linear skeletal growth was employed. Dental age was estimated and long bone length was measured, and these were compared with standards from infants and juveniles from the Denver Growth Study. Long bone lengths of infants and juveniles were also compared to Ontario Iroquoian adult outcomes in order to investigate the tempo of growth. It was determined that skeletal growth of these infants and juveniles did not proceed in a predictable fashion in light of the adult outcomes and the Denver Growth Study, and also differed from that of other infants and children from Northeastern North American archaeological sites.



A Traditional, Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Explanation of the Seed-Barker Village

John Hodson
Tecumseh Centre for Aboriginal Research and Education, Brock University

This paper attempts to discuss the relationship between the proto-Huron who inhabited the Seed-Barker village during the early 1500's and a group of Iroquoian-like people who joined that community by drawing on oral traditional, ethnohistoric, and archaeological knowledge.



Anishinâbe Asin-mazinâkobîgewin, Anishinaabe Pictograph Research, Recherche Pictographique Anishinâbe

Bill Allen, Heritage One,
Elder Peter Decontie, Sacred Fire Keeper, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg (Algonquin) First Nation
and
Liam Brady, Centre for Australian Indigenous Studies, Monash University

In September 2007 Pete Decontie, Bill Allen and Dr. Liam Brady travelled to Algonquin Park and the surrounding region to record pictographs using digital technology and to honour the spirits of the pictographs. Some pictographs are still clearly visible today, but other have faded by way of both natural and human causes. Digital photography and computer enhancement techniques were used to retrieve images which were nearly invisible to the human eye. This powerful recording tool has allowed us to document many heavily faded motifs from pictograph sites in Algonquin Park and Mazinaw in Ontario and Oiseau Rock in Québec. Computer enhanced motifs illustrated in this poster include canoes, human shapes, animals and a wide range of geometric and abstract shapes left by the ancestors. Working with today's Elders is helping us to understand and learn more about the pictographs, their spirits and the significance in the Algonquin way of life.



“For me the process of printmaking is the translation of my vision into a series of marks – there is magic when ink meets paper.”

Timothy Laurin and Ellen Blaubergs
OPP Museum

The Printmaker and the Archaeologist – An exhibition of relief printing and archaeological illustration
With the aid of a Vandercook press, printmaker Tim Laurin has created a selection of relief prints from a unique series of metal-faced wood printing blocks. These blocks belonged to the late Frank Ridley, one of Ontario archaeology's early progenitors. In 1958, he donated funds to facilitate the first type-set and printed issue of *Ontario Archaeology* (No. 4). The labour intensive process involved in such production will be one of several themes explored in this exhibition. The prints produced from the blocks feature both hand-drawn and photographic versions of the material culture and cartography related to various archaeological projects undertaken by Ridley, including the Squire Site in Prince Edward County. Although previously “used,” the blocks still produce wonderful detail. Incising and punctations on pottery sherd illustrations are especially clear.

A selection of prints and printing blocks will be exhibited in the Symposium Bookroom on Saturday, October 18, 2008. Tim Laurin will be available to discuss the printmaking process.



First Nations – First Farmers: Plans, proposals and prototypes for a travelling exhibition on indigenous agriculture in Canada

Morgan Tamplin, Trent University Archaeological Research Centre
and
Leigh Syms, Manitoba Museum

In 2007, Leigh Syms received a Museum Assistance Project (MAP) Grant for a travelling exhibit on First Nations agriculture. The 1000 ft² display is designed to fit into smaller museums, community interpretive centres and school classrooms. Its 32 vertical flexible modular panels and 4 to 8 horizontal display cases will be accompanied by an education kit and illustrated 200 page book.

Exhibit themes include: indigenous plant cultivation - past and present, ancient pre-European cultivation in southern Ontario and Manitoba, contemporary agriculture among the eastern Iroquoian and Algonquian peoples, the Dakota of the southern Canadian Plains and several West Coast groups, deep spiritual beliefs about plants expressed in vivid oral and visual imagery, global impact of indigenous plants of the Americans and their potential future importance.

The poster will present these themes in more detail and elicit feedback on prototype exhibit designs for the display planning stage.

Workshop A

Careers in Ontario Archaeology: Flexibility and Opportunity in the Twenty-First Century

Facilitator - Jennifer Birch, McMaster University

Panel:

- Katherine Cappella, Ontario Ministry of Culture
- Nancy Van Sas, The Museum of Ontario Archaeology
- Christopher Watts, University of Toronto

The aim of this panel is to provide a forum for discussion and commentary on the current climate for employment in Ontario archaeology. The speakers that have been brought together for this session come from a variety of employment and educational backgrounds: Academia, cultural resource management, government, museums and public outreach. They can provide participants with first-hand experiences of negotiating the ever-changing, sometimes volatile, often rewarding landscape of archaeological employment in Ontario. Brief presentations by the members of the panel will set the stage for a conversation about current opportunities and challenges for job-seekers and open a forum for a discussion about the pitfalls and possibilities for contemporary careers in archaeology.

Workshop B

Conservation and Curation of Archaeological Artifacts

Toscana B

Facilitator - Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust

This workshop will highlight current best practices in the conservation and management of archaeological collections. A discussion and hands-on presentation on the issues of collection packaging, and storage (e.g. what archival materials to use and where to purchase them, ways to resolve space restrictions); identifying conservation requirements for artifacts (e.g. how to find a conservator); as well as recognizing the shift towards electronic media (e.g. issues regarding long term access), will address the preservation of archaeological collections and the development of principles, policies and procedures for license-holders.

Workshop C

Hands-on Faunal - introductory or basic faunal presentations

Regrettably,
not available at this time.

Workshop D

Identification of PaleoIndian and Archaic Lithics

McKenzie Room

Facilitator - Chris Ellis, University of Western Ontario

This workshop will introduce participants to the wide range of lithic artifacts recovered from Ontario archaeological sites. The focus will be on all the artifact forms (e.g. not just points) and means of tool production that seem to be diagnostic or characteristic of the various period of the precontact era, from Paleoindian to Late Woodland. A wide range of illustrative artifact forms from many well-known sites in southern Ontario will be available for hands-on examination and discussion.

**SPECIAL THANKS
TO THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AND ALL THE VOLUNTEERS
THAT MADE THIS 2008 OAS SYMPOSIUM POSSIBLE**

Symposium Co-Chairs	Cathy Crinnion Sylvia Teaves
Session Facilitators	Bill Allen Jennifer Birch Cathy Crinnion Sylvia Teaves Sakoietta' Widrick
Meal Hosts	Charles Garrad (Lunch) Cathy Crinnion (Banquet)
Sponsorships	Janet Batchelor
Registration	Norma Knowlton
Facilities & Catering	Margie Kenedy (Hilton Gardens) Sylvia Teaves (Black Creek)
Printed Program	Allan Ternowski
Book Room	Ellen Blaubergs
Silent Auction	Christine Caroppo Norma Hall
Technical Support	Norma Hall Stan Witkowski
Arrangements for Elders and Music	Bill Allen, Janet Batchelor, Cathy Crinnion, John Hodson, Laurie Jackson, Amanda Parks, Janice Teichroeb, Sakoietta' Widrick
Volunteer Co-ordination	Janice Teichroeb
Willing Helpers	Jeff Dillane Scott Eckford Jessie Francavilla Travis Freeland Ella Garrad Annie Gould Norma Hall Sarah Jagelewski Lloyd Kandasammy Carole Moran Terry Moran Amanda Parks Matt Perlanski Tom Royle Loren Scott Henry Van Lieshout Sonja Van Lieshout

NOTES

What if I get
mail for the O.A.S. in
Someones name?